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*Substitutes for the Saloon.* By RAYMOND CALKINS. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. Pp. xlii+376. \$1.75.

In this book, the second edition of one which was first published in 1901, a new preface by Francis G. Peabody, and several new appendixes appear. Dr. Peabody's Preface is an important new addition, because it affords the reader a succinct summary of the changes which have occurred since 1901 in providing substitutes for the saloon. It is observed that the chief occurrence which has followed the actual closing of saloons, as distinguished from preconceived notions, is that men move back into the home, and then into better homes. Dr. Peabody would not have this fact, however, blind anyone to the present need for a comprehensive program of providing saloon substitutes.

Attention may also be called to the Appendix, written by Elizabeth Tilton, in which an important but brief history is given of the prohibition movement in the United States; and to the Appendix by Robert A. Woods in which the author states that the non-alcoholic saloon or social center is not as significant a substitute for the saloon as a rejuvenated home life.

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*The Control of Parenthood.* Edited by JAMES MARCHANT. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920. Pp. xi+222. \$2.50.

This collection of essays deals with the control of parenthood from four standpoints: (1) the biological, (2) the economic, (3) the social and religious, (4) the imperial and racial. The essays on (1) and (2) are well done. They furnish an excellent summary of scientific knowledge relating to these aspects of population growth. More statistical material would have increased their power of carrying conviction to the readers' minds, but this was perhaps impracticable due to space limitations. Parts (3) and (4) are not so well done. (3) is sentimental and theological rather than social and religious. One feels that the foundations laid in parts (1) and (2) have been ignored by the writers of the essays in this part. (4) lacks a clear statement of just what the imperial and racial problems involved in the control of parenthood are. The general impression made by parts (3) and (4) is that the writers are riding hobbies rather than trying to contribute to a unified treatment of *The Control of Parenthood*.

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